

JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE WORD TEMPLATE

Aulia Haris Firstiyanti

Universitas Gunadarma
Jalan Margonda Raya No. 100
auliaharisfirstiyanti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This is a descriptive qualitative research on how English copular clauses in a gothic science fiction novel are translated into Indonesian. The first problem of this research is what kinds of English copular clauses are used by the author, and the second is what kinds of Indonesian clauses are employed in translating them into Indonesian. The researcher chooses the topic since there are no formal correspondence of English copular clauses in Indonesian. The objectives of this research are to classify the English copular clauses used by the author in composing this novel and to identify the kinds of Indonesian clauses employed by the translator. The data are taken from a gothic science fiction novel entitled *Frankenstein* and its translation. The findings of this research show that, firstly, the predication clause is the one which is dominantly used by the author to compose this science fiction novel; the percentage of predication clause is 66%. The second finding is that the translator used two categories of Indonesian clause based on the category of word or phrase which is contributed as predicate to translate English copular clauses. The two categories of Indonesian clauses are noun clause and verb clause; the percentage of noun clause is 10%; on the other hand, the percentage of verb clause is 90%.

Keywords: Translation, Indonesian clauses, English copular clause

1. INTRODUCTION

The researcher conducts the research on the analysis on translation of English copular clauses in order to find out how English copular clauses are translated into Indonesian and what kinds of Indonesian clause that often occur in translating them.

The researcher chooses that topic because after reading the source novel and its translation,

the researcher found many kinds of English copular clauses used in the novel. English copular clause is a minor sentence type, in which the predicate is not an action verb, but some other categories, whereas, there is no equivalent of it in Indonesian. Due to the reasons, the researcher wishes to analyze the translation of English copular clauses from English into Indone-

sian in *Frankenstein* and its translation.

It is important for the researcher to conduct this research since there are not many researchers studying this kind of topic. Besides the language system especially, clauses, between English and Indonesian are different. The researcher hopes that the result of this research can be a guideline for practitioners especially translator and students to translate clauses.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In English, there is a kind of clause named English copular clause; whereas, there is no equivalent of it in Indonesian. English copular clause is a minor sentence type, in which the predicate is not an action verb, but some other categories. In some languages there is no verbal element at all in these clauses; in other languages there is a verbal copula joining the subject and the nonverbal element. Higgins (1979, pp. 204-293) stated that clause is a group of words that consist of S, P, (O), (C), and (ADV) while the functional elements in bracket are optional. Ramlan (1981) stated that a clause in Indonesian can consist of subject and verb; subject, verb and object; subject, verb, and complement; subject, verb, and adverb; subject, verb, object, and complement; subject, verb, complement, and adverb; and sometimes it consist of a verb. Clause in Indonesian can be differentiated based on three categories: (1) internal element, (2) the existence of negative word that grammatically negatives the verb, and (3) word or phrase category that use verb function (p.123). From this theory, the researcher concludes that there is no formal correspondence of English copular clause into that in Indonesian. This is the problem that underlies this research.

One of the English copulas is *is*. For example, in a sentence *She is a student*. The copula *is* is a predicate which is not an action verb. Most of English learners translate this sentence into *Ia adalah seorang murid*. Ramlan (1981), in his book entitled *Ilmu Bahasa Indonesia Sintaksis (The Study of Indonesian Syntax)*, stated that the right sentence is *Ia murid* instead of *Ia adalah seorang murid*. This form is also supported by Nasution (2000, p.6) in his journal entitled *Teknis Membuat Berita dan Press Release (Techniques of Writing News and Press Release)*; he stated that journalistic or press language is a language and style that is straightforward (simple and uncomplicated). One way to write it which is simple and uncomplicated is to eliminate redundant words like *adalah* (copula verb), *telah* (time) and *untuk* (as the translation of word to), *dari* (as the translation of the property relations), *bahwa* (as a conjunction) and plural forms that do not need to be repeated. In Indonesian it is better not to translate *is* into *adalah*, while it is crucial to use *is* in English. This fact becomes a problem in the process of translating English copular clause. This is also the reason why the researcher analyzes the translation strategies employed by a translator in translating copula.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In analyzing the translation, descriptive qualitative method are applied in this study. It refers to data that consist of sentences and clauses and contains English copular clause and their translation as data collection. Descriptive qualitative method is data-gathering methods that are focused on the significance of observations made in a study rather than the raw numbers themselves.

To find out how English copular clauses are translated into Indonesian, the researcher took the sentences that contain English copular clause and the translated in TL novel. The steps that the researcher took are:

1. Thoroughly the researcher read the English novel to give a full understanding of the content.
2. After reading the source language novel, the researcher read thoroughly the translated novel.
3. The researcher reread the original novel and at the same time marked down the English copular clauses that have become a problem in the process of translating.
4. The researcher reread the translated novel and marked down the translation of clauses which have been marked down from the original version.
5. Consecutively, the researcher typed the English copular clauses and its translations.
6. During collecting data, the researcher regularly consulted with the advisor to discuss the problems the researcher encountered referring to the task undertaken.

The researcher collected the data from both the source language (SL) and target language (TL) novel which has been sorted out for English copular clauses and the translation in TL novel. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data by doing:

1. Classifying the data. The researcher sorted the data use [ctrl+f] computing method to found out the English copular clauses in the Frankenstein novel formatted PDF and then classified them into three kinds of translation strategies (syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies).
2. Analyzing the data. The researcher analyzed and categorized the data based on the theories of kinds of English copular clause (predicational, specificational, identificational, and equative).

cational, identificational, and equative clause) and Indonesian clauses.

3. Presenting the data. The researcher presented the data in table and chart forms.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After classifying the data, the researcher found out that there are 66 ECCs that indicated as predicational clauses, 29 as specificational clauses, 3 as identificational clauses, and 2 as equative clauses. The pie below shows the percentage of ECC employed by the author.

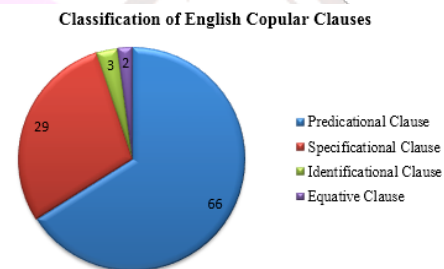


Figure 1. Classification of English Copular Clauses

1. Predicational Clause

The verb phrase in predicational clause predicates something (a property) of the referent of the subject.

Data 16

SLT: *The ambition of the inquirer seemed to limit itself to the annihilation of those visions on which my interest in science was chiefly founded. (p.44)*

TLT: *Kemudian rupanya ternyata tujuan sang penyelidik terbatas pada penemuan bukti takkan tercapainya gagasan semacam itu. (p.62)*

Analysis

The verb phrase *seemed to limit itself to the annihilation of those visions* predicates something (a property) of the referent of the subject, in this

clause is *the ambition of the inquirer*.

2. Specificational Clause

Specificational clauses are used to specify who (or what) someone (or something) is, rather than to say anything about that person (or entity).

Data 17

SLT: *Mr. Kirwinis a magistrate, and you are to give an account of the death of a gentleman who was found murdered here last night.*' (p.213)

TLT: *Mr. Kirwin seorang hakim. Dan kau harus memberikan keterangan tentang seorang tuan yang ditemukan mati terbunuh disini semalam.*" (p.287)

Analysis

There is specification of who is *Mr. Kirwin* in the clause *Mr. Kirwin is a magistrate*.

3. Identificational clause

Identificational copular clauses typically involve a demonstrative subject.

Data 18

SLT: *This picture is gone, and was doubtless the temptation which urged the murdered to the deed.* (p.79)

TLT: *Kalung ini sudah hilang. Pasti inilah yang menggoda si pembunuh untuk melakukan perbuatannya.* (p.108)

Analysis

The clause *this picture is gone* involves a demonstrative subject, *this*.

4. Equative clause

This clause equates the referents of the two expressions flanking the copula. Neither is predicated of the other.

Data 19

SLT: *But it is even so; the fallen angel becomes a malignant devil.* (p.274)

TLT: *Malaikat yang jatuh dalam dosa menjadi iblis yang paling jahat.* (p.367)

Analysis

The clause *the fallen angel becomes a malignant devil* equates the referents of the two expressions flanking the copula, they are *the fallen angel* and *a malignant devil*.

Classification of Indonesian Clauses

After classifying the data, the researcher found out that there are 10 ECCs which are translated into noun clauses, 18 into adjectival verb clauses, 35 into intransitive verb clauses, 13 into active verb clauses, 5 into passive verb *di-* clauses, 4 into passive verb *diri-* clauses, 6 into passive verb *ter-* clauses, and 9 into passive verb *ke-an* clauses. The pie below shows the percentage of Indonesian clauses employed by translator.

Classification of Indonesian Copular Clauses

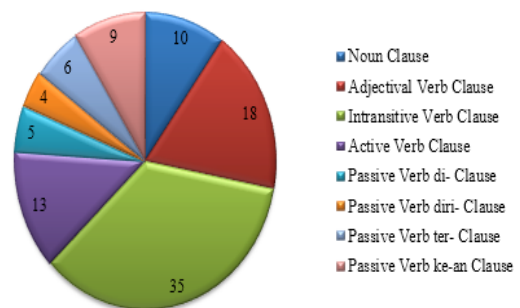


Figure 2. Classification of Indonesian Copular Clauses

1. Noun Clause

Noun clause is a clause which the predicate is a word or phrase contributes as noun.

Data 20

SLT: *Mr. Kirwinis a magistrate, and you are to give an account of the death of a gentleman who was found murdered here last night.*' (p.213)

TLT: *Mr. Kirwin seorang hakim. Dan kau harus memberikan keterangan tentang seorang*

tuan yang ditemukan mati
terbunuh disini semalam.”
(p.287)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *Mr. Kirwin seorang hakim* is a noun phrase, *seorang hakim*.

2. Verb Clause

a. Adjectival Verb Clause

The predicate of this clause is an adjectival verb or phrasal verb that the main element is an adjective.

Data 21

SLT: *My courage and my resolution is firm; but my hopes fluctuate, and my spirits are often depressed.* (p.5)

TLT: *Ketetapan hati dan keberanianku sangat besar, tapi sering kali semangatku merosot dan harapanku guncang.* (p.11)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *ketetapan hati dan keberanianku sangat besar* is a phrasal verb that the main element is an adjective. The main element is *sangat besar*.

b. Intransitive Verb Clause

The predicate of this clause is an intransitive verb or phrasal verb that the main element is an intransitive verb. An intransitive verb can not be followed by object and can not be changed into passive form. For example, those words are *berdiri* (stand up), *datang* (coming), *berbicara* (talking), *bersandar* (lay on), *menjadi* (become), *bermain* (playing), etc. (Ramlan, 1981, p.131).

Data 22

SLT: *The storm appeared to approach rapidly and, on landing, I ascended a low hill, that I*

might observe its progress. (p.82)

TLT: *Ternyata tak lama kemudian badai datang, mendekat dengan cepat. Setelah mendarat, aku terus naik ke bukit rendah untuk melihat datangnya badai.* (p.113)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *ternyata tak lama kemudian badai datang* is an intransitive verb, *datang*.

c. Active Verb Clause

The predicate of this clause is an active verb or phrasal verb that the main element is transitive verb.

Data 23

SLT: *Yet she appeared confident in innocence and did not tremble.* (pp.-90-91)

TLT: *Air mukanya memperlihatkan kepercayaan kepada dirinya sendiri yang bersih dari dosa; sedikit pun ia tidak gentar.* (p.125)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *air mukanya memperlihatkan kepercayaan kepada dirinya sendiri yang bersih dari dosa* is a phrasal verb that the main element is an active/transitive verb. The transitive verb is *memperlihatkan*.

d. Passive Verb Clause

1) Passive Verb *di-* Clause

The predicate of this clause is a passive verb with a prefix *di-* or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb with a prefix *di-* as well.

Data 24

SLT: *I do not think that the pursuit of knowledge is an exception to this rule.* (p.56)

TLT: Aku tidak tahu apakah mengejar pengetahuan bias dianggap perkecualian dari ketentuan tersebut. (p.77)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *apakah mengejar pengetahuan bias dianggap perkecualian dari ketentuan tersebut* is a passive verb. The passive verb with prefix *di-* is *dianggap*.

2) Passive Verb *diri-* Clause

The predicate of this clause is a passive verb and usually it is combined with a prefix *ku-* as the doer or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb with a prefix *ku-* as the doer as well.

Data 25

SLT: 'When I reflect, my dear cousin,' said she, 'on the miserable death of Justine Moritz, I no longer see the world and its works as they before appeared to me. (p.104)

TLT: "Kalau kupikirkan, Victor," katanya, "setelah kematian Justine Moritz yang menyedihkan, aku tak bias melihat dunia beserta semua isinya seperti yang telah kulihat sebelumnya. (p.144)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *seperti yang telah kulihat sebelumnya* is a passive verb. The passive verb with a prefix *ku-* as the doer is *kulihat*.

3) Passive Verb *ter-* Clause

The predicate of this clause is a passive verb with a prefix *ter-* or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb with a prefix *ter-* as well.

Data 26

SLT: When he smiles, two little dimples appear on each cheek, which are rosy with health. (p.71)

TLT: Kalau tersenyum selalu terlihat sepasang lesung pipi pada pipinya yang kemerahan karena sehat. (p.97)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *selalu terlihat sepasang lesung pipi pada pipinya* is a passive verb. The passive verb with a prefix *ter-* is *terlihat*.

4) Passive Verb *ke-an* Clause

The predicate of this clause is a passive verb with an affix *ke-an* or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb with an affix *ke-an* as well.

Data 27

SLT: She looked steadily on life and assumed its duties with courage and zeal. (p.41)

TLT: Ia kelihatan tabah menghadapi hidup, serta menunaikan tugasnya dengan tekun dan penuh semangat. (p.57)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *ia kelihatan tabah menghadapi hidup* is a passive verb. The passive verb with an affix *ke-an* is *kelihatan*.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

After analyzing the data which has been discussed in chapter four, the researcher draws conclusions as follows:

Prominently, out of 100 data collected by the researcher, predicational clause is the one which is prominently used by the author to write this science fiction no-

vel. The percentage is 66% while the 34% is filled by specification-nal; the percentage is 29%, identificational; the presentage is 3%, and equative clause; the percentage is 2%. In conclusion, the author dominantly wrote this novel by predicates something (a property) of the referent of the subject.

In translating 100 English copular clauses in Frankenstein novel, the translator used two categories of Indonesian clause based on the category of word or phrase which contributed as predicate. They are noun clause and verb clause. The total number of data of noun clause reaches 10% while the verb clause is 90% out of 100%. There are seven kinds of verb clause employed by the translator. They are adjectival verb clause; the percentage is 18%, intransitive verb clause; the percentage is 35%, active verb clause; the percentage is 13%, passive verb di- clause; the percentage is 5%, passive verb diri- clause; the percentage is 4%, passive verb ter- clause; the percentage is 6%, and passive verb ke-an clause; the percentage is 9%. In conclusion, to translate 100 English copular clauses in the science fiction novel entitled Frankenstein written by Mary Shelley into Indonesian, the translator prominently used kind of Indonesian clause which is known as verb clause.

The focus of this research is to classify the English copular clauses used by the author in composing this novel and to identify the kinds of Indonesian clauses employed by the translator. The researcher highly recommends that other researchers, who are going to conduct an analysis of English copular clauses, render the copulas from the entire book, so more explanations are produced. If there are more data collected, it will be clearer for the understanding of the readers.

6. REFERENCES

- Baker, Mona. (1992). *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. New York: Routledge.
- Gabriela Saldanha.(2009). *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. USA: Routledge.
- Campbell, Anne and Susan Groundwater-Smith. (2007). *An Ethical Approach to Practitioner Research*. USA and Canada: Routledge.
- Catford, J.C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Chesterman, Andrew. (2000). *Memes of Translation: The spread of ideas in translation theory*. Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- Duff, Alan. (1990). *Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hatim, Basil and Ian Mason. (1997). *The Translator as Communicator*. London: Routledge.
- Jeremy Munday. (2004). *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book*. USA: Routledge.
- Heycock, C. and Anthony Kroch.(1999). *Pseudocleft connectedness. Implications for the LF interface level*. Oslo: Department of Literature, Area Studies and European Languages, University of Oslo.
- Higgins, Roger Francis. (1979). *The Pseudo-cleft Construction in English*. New York: Garland.
- Kahn, Charles H. (1973). *The Verb 'Be' in Ancient Greek*. Cambridge: Hackett Publishing Company Inc.
- Larson, Mildred. (1984). *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. Lanham: University Press of America.(1998). *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence (2nd Ed.)*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America and Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Lefevere, André. (1992). *Translation, Rewriting, and the*

- Manipulation of Literary Fame*. USA: Routledge.
- Machali, Rochaya. (2000). *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*. Jakarta: Gra-sindo.
- Mees, C.A. (1954). *Tatabahasa Indonesia*. Groningen-Djakarta: J.B. Wolters.
- Mikkelsen, Line. (2005). *Copular Clauses: Specification, predi-cation and equation*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins B.V.
- John Benjamins B.V. (2006). *Spe-cificational Copular Clauses*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins B.V.
- Munday, Jeremy. (2001). *Introducing Translation Studies Theories and Applications*. New York and London: Routledge.
- Nasution, M. S. (n.d.). *Teknismembuatberitadan press release*. Retrieved from <http://sumut.kemenag.go.id/file/file/TEKNISMEMBUATBERITADANPRESSRELEASE/kurg1330936704.pdf>
- Newmark, Peter. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall International Ltd.
- Nida. Eugene. (1975). *Language Structures and Translation: Essays*. London: Stanford Univer-sity Press.
- Nunan, D. (1992). *Research Methods in Language Learning*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Oshima, Alice and Ann Hogue. (2006). *Writing Academic English* (4th Ed.). New York: Pearson Edu-cation.
- PusatBahasaDepartemenPendidikanNasi onal. (2003). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (3rd Ed.). Jakarta: BalaiPustaka.
- Ramlan.M. (1981). *IlmuBahasa Indone-sia Sintaksis*. Yogyakarta: CV. Karyono.
- Robinson, D.H. (1997). *Becoming a Translator: An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Translation*. USA: Routledge.
- Schäffner, Christina. (2001). *Annotated Text for Translation: English-German: Functionalist Approaches Illustrated*. UK: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Shadily, Hassan and John M. Echols. (2000). *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- . (2000). *Kamus Indonesia Inggris*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- SparkNotes Editors. (2007). *Spark-Note on Frankenstein*. Retrieved September 4, 2013, from <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/frankenstein/>
- Untara, Wahyu. (2012). *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: KAWAH media.
- Vinay, J.P. and Jean Darbelnet. (2000). *A Methodology for Trans-lation: The Translation Studies Reader* (2nd Ed.), ed. L. Venuti. London and New York: Routledge.